### SPEAKERS FOR THE CAUSE

Views and Predictions from People with Good Chances for Observation.

A Democratic Office-Holder Out for Harrison and Morton-Hopeful Forecasts by Gov. Bradley-Gen. Sheridan on the Gas Vote.

There is no lack of speakers at the call of the Republican State central committee for the soming week, and some of the most attractive and instructive talkers in the country are at its Lisposal. Gen. George A. Sheridan, who speaks at Tomlinson Hall this evening, is as brilliant a political orator as he is an accomplished lectarer in other fields, an excellent elocutionist, as well as a close reasoner, with an everlasting fund of humor that overflows on small provocation, and an incisive, aggressive manner that pleases the average crowd immensely. Anna Dickinson, who remained here over yesterday, speaks at Terre Haute this evening and will spend the remainder of the week in this State at Lafayette, Crawfordsville, Logansport, and other points. Governor Porter and ex-Senator Bruce are down for a solid week's work, the former beginning at Thorntown and the latter at Greensboro. Other well-known Republican orators from home and abroad, are on the list, beginning with the 24th and ending on the

The following is an index of this week's Republican speakers and their appointments in In-

Anna Dickinson-Terre Haute, 24th; Lafavette, 25th; Crawfordsville, 26th; Logansport, 27th; Wa-C. H. Litchman-Greensburg. 24th; Rushville, 25th; Knightstown, 26th; Greenfield, 27th; Morristown, 28th; Shelbyville, 29th.

Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan-Tomlinson Hall, this city, 24th inst.; Marion, 25th; Fort Wayne, 26th. Gen. Cyrus Bussey-Seymour, 24th; Jeffersonville, 25th; Columbus, 26th. Col. Thos. H. Nelson-Roanoke, 24th; Huntington, 25th; Ridge Farm, 28th. Governor Porter-Thorntown, 26th; Frankfort, 27th; Rensselaer, 28th; Delphi, 29th.

John L. Griffiths-West Indianapolis, 24th;

Brightwood, 25th; English, 26th; Huntingburg, 27th; Salem, 28th; Orleans and Paoli, 29th. -I rinceton, 21th; 25th and 26th: Hendricks county, 27th; Cambridge Ira J. Chase-Anderson, 24th; North Vernon, 25th; Mitchell, 26th; Loogootee, 27th; Washington, 28th. Ex-Senator Bruce-Greensboro, 25th; Carthage, 26th; Dublin, 27th; Fountain City, 28th; Conners-

Gen. F. W. Palmer-La Porte and La Porte county, 24th 25th and 26th; Valparaiso, 27th; Koutz, 28th; Maj. C. K. Pangborn-Lagrange, 24th and 25th Commerce, 26th; Elkhart; 27th; Bourbon, 28th; Henry Hall-Linton, 24th; Dugger, 25th; Shelborn, 26th; Alum Creek, 27th; Washington, 28th; Pike

James M. Tanner-Monticello, 25th; Westfield, 26th; Hope, 27th; Cadiz, 29th. In addition to those named, other well-known Republican orators, among them Major Calkins, John B. Elam, General Coburn, Solon Chase, John M. Thurston, A. C. Harris, Gen. Nathan Kimball, D. M. Bradbury, General Bridgland, Frank McCray, W. S. Kenworthy, E. H. Green, Gen. W. W. Barry, John M. Butler, W. L. Taylor, A. W. Sweeney and Oliver T. Morton, will make speeches at various points throughout the

A Texan Comes to Harrison,

State this week

Ex-assistant Door-keeper Nat Q. Henderson, of the House of Representatives, who was appointed as a Democrat to guard the portals of a Democratic Congress, and who was eliminated from that position for making Harrison and Morton speeches during a recent visit to his home in Texas, was in the city yesterday, more firmly fixed than ever in his new departure. Mr. Henderson was an old line Whig and opposed secession, but went into the Confederacy with his State. He acted with the Democrats ofter the war, publishing newspapers in Georgewown and Austin, Tex., and was appointed as one of the door-keepers of the present Congress through the influence of the Democratic member from his district. When the Southern effort was made to pass the Mills bill Mr. Henderson opposed it, believing it to be more a sectional than a national measure, and intended to bart the North more than to benefit the South, and, convinced that its passage would injure the whole country, as well as reduce the laboring men's wages, he came out boldly against it and its promoters, and took the stump, as before stated, for Harrison, Morton and protection to American industries. For this action he lost his position at Washington, and thus far the official charged with the payment of the salaries of employes of the House of Representatives has declined to pay him the amount of salary due up to the time of his discharge.

Mr. Henderson is thoroughly imbaed with the principles of protection, and, being fully able to sustain his position on the platform, will likely be heard from further during the campaign. He says a good many of the Southern people would give in their adherence to the Republican party and its protective policy if they were not afraid it would be said of them that they had "gone back on the old soldiers." For himself, he announces that he is tired of fighting dead issues, and proposes to let the war quesmuch as we please in Texas," said Mr. Henderson, in conclusion, "and you will find that the free-trade movement as embodied in the Mills bill will cut down the Democratic majority in Texas 50,000 votes next November."

A Prediction from Kentucky. W. O. Bradley, erstwhile Republican can-

didate for Governor of Kentucky, and who cut down the Democratic majority in that commonwealth to comparatively limited proportions, was registered at the Grand, yesterday, and talked over the political situation freely and energetically in conversation with a Journal reporter. "We find it hard to make you people believe." he said, "that the Republicans of Kentucky are ever going to get on top. If we could convince you of that fact and get the help we deserve, we could carry the State this year. As it is, we are going to carry it ourselves by 1891, and elect a Republican Governor in that year. We have out down the Democratic majority from 127,000 to 27,000, and all the votes we have gained have come to stay. They are votes based on conviction, and you will find that Republicanism in Kentucky means something. We are gaining ground steadily, and the same remark is true of our Republican neighbors in West Virginia and Tennessee As far as your is concerned, I have not been through it sufficiently to form any opinions of consequence concerning it, but the spirit in which the canvass is being made, and the earnestness shown by the crowds who come out to hear the public discussion, are full of promise and encouragement. In Ohio, where I have just completed my appointments, the outlook is all that could be wished. I never saw such meetings before as the Republican gatherings I addressed at Newark, Dayton and Zanesville, and the enthusiasm manifested was as wonderful to me as the crowded audiences that turned out to bear the issues discussed. The canvass is not being neglected there, and you can expect a largely increased majority. I expect to spend a few days in this State, beginning my series of speaches at Vevay to-morrow night, and will probably go to Michigan next mouth."

General Harrison's Visitors This Week. General Harrison's visitors from abroad this week will include several delegations from outside States as well as those from various counties in Indiana. To-morrow a large delegation from Wabash is expected, and on Wednesday the Tippecanos Veterans' Club of Columbus, O., one of the largest veteran associations in the Buckeye State, and the Foraker Club of Columbus will be here, as well as delegations from Tipton and Elkhart counties, in this State. Thursday a delegation from Xenia, O., will put in an appearance, and there will also be a crowd of visitors here that day from Fountain county, Indiana. Saturday the John A. Logan Club o Cleveland, O., is booked for a visit, and on the same day the Logan Club of La Salle, the German-American Club of Chicago, and the Stuients' Club, of Normal, Ill., will bring their assurances of support and consideration.

Where the Gas Vote Will Go. "I think you will find the additional vote brought into the State by the development of the natural-gas field will enure largely to the benefit of the Republicans," said Gen. Geo. A Sheridan in conversation, at the New Denison last night. "In the first place, a good part of the labor brought in is skilled labor, which needs the protection that the Republican party offers and the Democracy refuses, and none of it is so common but that it is capable of better- AFTER a sea diet, to prevent boil ment. They told me at Kokomo that the new acclimation, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

vote there would add 2,000 to the Republican figures of Howard county, and you can look out for a proportionate increase elsewhere along the gas line."

Chaplain Lozier's Work, Chaplain Lozier closed his campaign work in Indiana for the present month with two speeches, yesterday, at Centerville and vicinity; but the call for him is so general that the State committee has secured a promise from national headquarters that the Chaplain shall return to Indiana early in October. A new list of appointments will accordingly be made for him, beginning at West Lebanon, Warsaw county, on Wednesday, Oct. 3. The committee hopes to hold on to the Chaplain until the fight is

Political Notes.

The First Regiment, Harrison and Hovey Guards, will meet to-night at 7:30 o'clock, in the Criminal Court room, to go in a body to the Sheridan meeting.

The two Democratic organs of the city, it seems, did not view the parade Saturday night through the same glasses. The Sentinel says it has figures to show that there were 13,000 men in line, and the German Telegraph says

there could not have been over 5,600. The Republicans of the Eleventh ward will meet at Pfafflin's Hall on Wednesday evening. instead of Monday, as has been announced. Every Republican voter in the ward should attend this meeting, as important business is to be transacted, and a permanent organization of the ward is to be effected.

Solon Chase, of Maine, the old leader of the Greenback party in the East, will speak in Plymouth this afternoon. This will be the beginning of his series of meetings in this State in behalf of Harrison, Morton and protection, a cause which he esponses because of the benefits it offers to the workingmen.

The Republican rally at Acton Saturday evening was a success in every particular. Large numbers of people were present from a distance, including a glee club from Johnson county. Speeches were made by Warren R. King, candidate for joint Representative of Marion, Hancock and Shelby counties, and Thad. S. Rollins, of Indianapolis. The unanimous verdict of the speakers was that Franklin township is all

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

A Citizen in His Complaint Expresses What Others Would Like to See Done.

Residents in every part of the city are com plaining about the condition in which the gas companies have left the streets. "It is simply an ontrage," said one indignant property-holder yesterday. "With perhaps the exception of Meridian and Delaware streets, there is not a thorougfare that will be passable when the rainy season begins. Nearly every street in the city will have to be repayed or regraveled, and if the city is compelled to do the work, it will make natural gas come very high to consumers, because the greater part of the expense of the repairs will fall on them. Not one of the companies has pretended to put the streets back in the condition they found them. On a good many of the streets the companies have pretended to replace the pavements, but the work has been done in a half-way manper. Even the rains of the last week made some of the cross streets almost impassable, even for light vehicles. Council owes it to the people to do something. I think the ordinance under which the mains are laid compels the companies to put the streets in as good condition as they were before the work was begun. If such is the case it should be enforced. If the companies cannot be compelled to repair the streets under the present ordinances, there should be some additional legislation by which it can be done. For one, I should like to see the Council show more backbone in dealing with companies or corporations that are given city charters. There is not a city in the country that deals as leniently with the public corporations as Indianapolis."

DAWSON RETURNS TO DUTY.

He Is Told by the Superintendent to Pay No Attention to Captain Colbert's Order.

Superintendent Travis has sustained Sergeant Charles Dawson in his conduct Saturday night, which Captain Colbert saw fit to condemn. The sergeant was satisfied that the captain had no authority to suspend him, and, when he reported what had been done to the superintendent, yesterday morning he was ordered to continue in the line of duty, at least until some steps were taken to bring the matter before the board. Captain Colbert seems to recognize that he acted in baste, and it is not likely that he will carry out his threat to file charges against Dawson and Captain Campbell. But patrolmen Bresnan and Sorters, whose side Captain Colbert took in the affair that arose from the enthusiasm of one of the Chicago visitors, should be looked after, at least sufficiently to get on record what they really did on that occasion. Several witnesses say that the Chicago man, while the Democratic parade was passing the New Denison, did no more than hurrah for harrison. Instead of admonishing him in a gentlemanly manner to keep quiet, the officers named caught the stranger and, violently pushing him into the corridor, threw him on the floor, and in their eagerness to get the advantage tions rest, as they were settled by the surrender | of him in his resistance to being thus outraged. of the Confederacy in 1865. "We vote pretty | nearly tore his clothes off. The difficulty, every without that excess of zeal.

From the Yellow Fever Country.

Secretary Earp, of the city health board, was notified yesterday that quite a number of people from the yellow fever district had arrived in Indianapolis, and that several more would come on the J., M. & I. train last night. He at once began a personal investigation and learned that those who had arrived, six or eight in number, were being quartered on South Tennessee street. They all came direct from Jacksonville, having left there nearly a week ago.

The Doctor found them all in good health and he does not think they brought any fever germs with them. The health officers met the J., M. & I. train last night but no passengers from the infected districts were discovered. In speaking of the Jacksonville people already here. Secretary Earp does not believe there is any cause to fear infection, yet he proposed to keep all of them under his personal supervision until be is satisfied they are absolutely free of all fever germs. 'Even if a case or two of the fever should develop here there would be no cause for alarm," said he. "It is seldom if ever fatal when the murcury drops below seventy, regularly at night, and it is doing that here now."

Commercial Travelers at Columbus. Next Saturday is to be celebrated as commercial travelers' day at the Columbus, O., centenpial, and the Indianapolis gentlemen of that calling have accepted an invitation to attend. Messrs. Batty, Young and Fern, of Columbus, composing a committee on invitation, were here day before yesterday to create an interest in the proposed excursion, which is to go over the I. B. & W. railroad. A very low rate has been obtained, and the Indianapolis traveling men will leave Friday night. D. C. Griffiths, of Griffiths Brothers, on South Meridian street. will give any information to those who desire to make the trip.

Six of a Kind.

While on his way from New York, Mr. Howard F. Smith met a heavy importer who came originally from Kentucky. He has in that State five brothers and a father. All of them have been strong Democrats in the past, but on the free-trade issue they are all Republicans. and will likely all east their votes for Harrison. The gentleman argued thus: Temporarily free trade would greatly stimulate the business and would result in large profits, and personally he would be greatly benefited at once. But, he asks himself, what would be the final outcome! A stagnation of business. People could not buy imported goods because they could not pay for them. All industries would be crippled. So in view of all these results he is on the fence with all his leanings toward Harrison, and a probability in his mind that he will vote that way.

No Blunders. New York Mail and Express.

So far General Harrison has not made a single blunder, while he has shown a versatility, readiness, felicity and fertility in apt illustrations, and epigrammatic point and power, that have made him the most efficient of all the speakers in the campaign.

In a Fix. Burlington Free Press.

A Michigan farmer, who has bored for water sixteen times and struck natural gas every time, has written to General Fisk to ask if, under the circumstances, it would be sinful for him to pin his affections to beer.

AFTER a sea diet, to prevent boils and assist

THE FEVER AND ITS VICTIMS

Ten Deaths and One Hundred and Thirty-Three New Cases at Jacksonville.

Continuation of the Unreasoning Panic in Southern Cities and Towns-Depressing Effect of the Non-Intercourse Policy.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 23 -There were one hundred and thirty-three new cases reported to-day, ninety of whom were colored, and ten deaths, as follows:

Mabel Thomas, Mrs. Seether, Louis Bruner, Judge Whitney, L. C. Smith, G. F. Howe, W. Z. Simmons, Mrs. Smith, Rev. W. P. Ross, (colored), pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, and Georgiana Browning. Total cases to date, 1,878; total deaths, 212,

There is much ill feeling against a certain marine hospital surgeon, and it is probable that the Surgeon-general will be asked to recall him. The sick were reported as doing very well this morning. The inventor of a healing process called the electro-libation cure, of which nobody seems to know the nature, claims to have cured J. J. Dawson, a printer, who was attacked by the fever Friday night, and after treatment went to sleep and awoke free from fever. There are scores of alleged preventives, but this is the only known case of an apparent cure so far. The regular physicians condemn such experiments, and deny that any good can come of unscientific treatment.

How Non-Intercourse Works at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23 .- Since Friday, it is estimated fully four thousand people have left here. They were principally women and children, the wives and families of merchants and others who, on the announcement of the outbreak of the fever at Jackson, Miss., took alarm and sent them North, fearing, in the event of a case developing here, that in the stampede that would surely follow they would suffer great hardships. Business is virtually at a standstill. Country merchants cannot come into the city under present quarantine restrictions, and every small town adjacent has locked its doors, so there are no mercantile fransactions to recorded. Local freight and passenger travel on all railroads is suspended, and all the outcome of the panic which prevails throughout this section of the country. It is the same from Louisville south to Mobile and Orleans. At many of the stations the south-bound trains, those coming from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and even further North and West, are not permitted to stop. The fears of the people are so aroused that a barrel of celery, packed in ice, sent from Michigan by express, was not allowed to be put off at Woodstock, Tenn., a small station north of Memphis, on the Chesapeake, Obio & Southwestern railroad. This incident will serve to show the panicky situation of affairs in this vicinity. Several packages sent by express from Memphis to LaGrange, Tenn., yesterday, were burned by the alleged quarantine officers of that town. Hundreds of other incidents could be related of a similar nature where the judgment and common sensa of intelligent people are so carried away with fear that, apparently, they have lost their reasoning powers and have only one desire now, and that it is non-intercourse with the world. The quarantine that Memphis has established is working great hardship to many of her citizens who are absent from the city and cannot return. The effectiveness of the quarantine, however, is questioned. Three ladies and a gentleman who were put off at the quarantime station on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, ten miles out from the city, came into Memphis at 10 o'clock last night, having been driven into the city by a negro who had a wagon It was raining when the train was stopped and the people put off the train, and as they could not secure any shelter at the quarantine station they determined to risk the chance of getting into the city, and succeeded. President Hadden, of the taxing district, to-day had a circular

printed and scattered about, which reads as fol-"In view of the fact that the Governor of the State has not responded to our telegrams requesting the services of our militla companies for quarantine duty, we ask for fifty men as volunteers to act on picket duty, on dirt roads and river front, until the services of the militia can be secured. Volunteers will please report to Chief of Police Davis, at the station house, immediately. This call is made to carry out the non-intercourse policy as now ordered.

"DAVID P. HADDEN, "President Taxing District." Dr. G. D. Thornton, president of the local Board of Health, is in receipt of hundreds of telegrams from absentees asking to be allowed to return to Memphis. His answer in every instance has been: "Memphis has established nonintercourse quarantine, and I have ne discre-

The following telegram, from Dr. W. T. Hyer, president of the Mississippi State Board of Health, at Holly Springs, Miss., was received by Dr. Thornton this afternoon:

"Will you please send passes at once to Dr. John Wright, at Sardis, Miss.; Dr. R. S. Toombs, at Greenville: Dr. E. T. Edwards, at Vicksburg, and Dr. J. P. Moore, at Yazoo City, to pass through Memphis and return to and from Tupelo, Miss, to attend the meeting of the State Board of Health on Wednesday next," The same reply as to all other requests for

ly be a meeting of the Mississippi State Board of Health at Tupelo The City of Providence, from Natchez, Miss., en route to St. Louis, arrived to-night with about 150 passengers from Natchez, Vicksburg, Greenville and other river towns. They intend-

passes was given Dr. Hver, and there will hard-

ed getting off here, but were prevented by a squad of police who were acting under quarantipe orders, and all were carned up the river to Cairo and other points. None of the passengers Mr. Tom Carter, an employe of a Front-street commission firm. attempted to come into the city to-day. He came from St. Louis, but had been in Jackson, Miss., having left there last

him closely guarded all afternoon and shipped bim back to St. Louis to-night. The health of Memphis remains remarkably good. The following telegram was received to night: "NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23.

Wednesday. The police arrested him and kept

"To Hon, D. P. Hadden, President Taxing District, "Dear Sir-Your telegram of gesterday, asking me to order the militia to report to you to aid in enforcing quarantine, was held awaiting my arrival in the city. I am powerless to comply, baving no authority of law to call out the militia for such purposes, and without a dollar appropriation with which to pay them. If the militia see proper to volunteer for such purposes. I will not forbid it. I should be exceedingly glad if, by any stretch of authority, I could aid you. but I see no other way to do so, except to withhold my disapproval should they volunteer. If you can suggest any plan, wire me at Springfield, Monday, or Shelbyyille, Tuesday. I am ready to aid you to the uttermost. Yours very

ROBERT L. TAYLOR. President Hadden immediately consulted with Samuel T. Carnes, major commanding the Second Battalion of National Guards, State of Tennessee, and an order will be published to-

morrow calling out the battalion for service.

Louisville's Hospitality. Louisville, Cy., Sept. 23.-Dr. P. R. Taylor, formerly of Louisville, who has been attending patients with the disease in Decatur, was one of a train-load of fifty who arrived from Decatur to night. He has what seem to be symptoms of the fever, and was removed to the hospital. as was also B. Grant. No other case has developed here. The refugees who arrived came through on a closed train and were not allowed to stop at Nashville or other points in Tennessee. A number who were interviewed by the Courier-Journal to-night confirm the report sent by the Courier-Journal staff correspondent last night, to the effect that there is a scarcity of provisions and medicines because the stores are closed. They also state that nurses are few and overworked. It is positively known here that at least one family who left Decatur for Louisville when the panic first began, left their home as it stood, with goods unpacked and doors open. Donations should be sent to H. C. Jones, jr., president Decatur Relief Association, Trinity, Morgan county, Alabama,

The Courier-Journal will say, editorially, tomorrow: "Trains from the South enter the city without interruption. Baggage is retained, examined and disinfected. Though, during the past week, several hundred refugees have come to Louisville, only one death has occurred among them, and that on Sept. 19. A physician from Decatur, prostrated from overwork, was yesterday the sole occupant of the hospital set apart for yellow-fever patients, and there he will receive careful attention. These are the

lated and carefully treated. The weather is cool and pleasant, and the health of the city is perfect. No apprehension exists, and no cause for apprehension can be found. Last night's dispatch from here should have stated that Dr. Taylor was one of the remaining physicians, instead of the only remaining physician. The Courier-Journal correspondent names several others in Decator."

The total number of refugees arriving to-day aggregates over 400. Of these many are entirely destitute, and but few are comparatively well provided with funds. The baggage of the refugees arriving on one of the Chesapeake & Ohio trains bad been taken from them and detained for fumigation near Memphis. Fully one-half of the refugees arriving to-day will leave for Cincinnati at 2 o'clock to-morrow morn-

On Friday last it was decided by the city authorities that all baggage brought by refugees should be detained at isolated points outside the city for fumigation. This rule was enforced on Saturday, but to-night there is a lot of refugees, beggage piled on the platform at the Seventhstreet Union Depot, brought in by the Chesapeake & Ohio train this afternoon. This evening seventy-five more refugees arrived via the Queen & Crescent route from Alabams and Misassippi points.

The Situation at Decatur. NASHVILLE, Tenu., Sept. 23.-A special to the American from Decatur, Ala., says: "Today has been the gloomiest Sunday in Decatur's history, the sun even refusing its cheerful light to the small crowds at the street corners or on the depot platform watching the trains fly by. There are hardly more than 150 people in the town, and two-thirds of these are colored. A special train with about fifty refugees left about midnight last night. It is scarcely probable that any more will be permitted to leave. There were but two cases and no deaths to-day-cheering news, were it not that so little remains for the scourge to fasten itself on. One of to-day's cases is Dr. W. C. Buckley, one of the best physicians in Decatur. Total cases to date, seventeen; total deaths, four, as follows:

A. D. Spencer, Dr. Bowman, W. L. Prince and O. S. kibbey. The cases now under treatment are: Fred Falkenburg, Mr. Weakley and son, Mrs. Jones. son and daughter; W. R. Francis, Jos. Graham, Dr. Buckley and three others, names unknown. The Bismarck Hotel is still open and feeding all that apply, whether they have money to pay or not. Two restaurants here are doing the same. The Western Union manager, S. D. Armstrong, has never left his post except for sleep. Jos. T. Dixon, city editor of the Free Lance, is still here. Only two physicians have left. Both of them left on account of sickness. The city is well provided with both physicians and nurses, and all who left the city have left their places in order. Statements to the contrary, last night. are utterly false and do our city great injustice."

Excitement Along the Illinois Central. CHICAGO, Sept. 23.-E. T. Jefferey, general manager of the Illinois Central railroad, is in receipt of dispatches from many points along the line of road in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, confirming the reports of the terror which prevails among the people in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever. The excitement is widespread, and at many points the perturbed feeling has resulted in completely stagnating business and prevent-ing traffic. Mr. Jefferey said to-day that there are probably 150 places along the Illinois Central lines where local quarantines prevail-that is, where the people have taken matters into their own hands and establised an embargo so complete in a number of instances as to even shut out mail, medicines and physicians. He hopes that in a few days wiser counsels will prevail, and that system and method will take the place of the present practices. The urgent necessity of the situation, Mr. Jefferey thinks, is the establisment of quarantine by competent State authority and uniform methods, under which city and town authorities will work and cooperate with the State officers.

MR. THURMAN'S RECORD.

A Review of His Career Showing the Principles He Advocates.

It is proposed by the Democratic party to place Allen G. Thurman at the head of the United States Senate and first in the line of succession to the executive chair of the Nation. In passing judgment upon the proposal, it is right to go beyond the unquestioned personal charactor of the candidate, beyond the just requirements in integrity and experience in public affairs, and to ask what principles of public policy he represents and advocates. For it is not alone sale man, but as a representative he stands for adgment, and personal character is a condition of support not entitling claim.

What does Allen G. Thurman represent? On what successive platforms has he stood? Side by side with the most malignant copperhead, the ku-klux shielder, the opponent of the publiccredit act and the resumption act, the advocate of the payment of the interest and principal of government bonds in depreciated silver, and lastly, the champion of free trade. With this array of claims, he presents himself as a candidate for national confidence and support. It was Allen G. Thurman who wrote this plank of the

Democratic platform of 1864: Resolved, that this convention does explicitly de-clare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the ex-periment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, hu-manity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of the States.

Not content with declaring the war a failure, and demanding a compromise with Jefferson Davis, it was Allen G. Thurman who took the leading part in the Senale to make impotent the results of success after the fact of success could no longer be denied. He headed the opposition to the supplementary civil-rights bill. proposed by Mr. Sumner, March 9, 1871, moving amendments to limit its scope, to make the minimum fine under it \$5 instead of \$500, and finally to lay the bill on the table. All his amendments were rejected, and the bill passed, May 21, 1872, Mr. Thurman voting no. To the act for the enforcement of the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, known as the 'kuklux act," he was equally opposed, and his votes are on record against it and the acts enforcing the rights of United States citizens to vote in

1871 and 1872. Upon the report of the supplementary civilrights bill by Senator Frelinghnysen in April, 1874. Mr. Thurman at once moved to strike out the second section or penalty clause of the bili. This metion was defeated, and the bill passed in spite of Senator Thurman's opposition. For lack of the necessary two thirds to take up and pass the Sumner bill in the House under a suspension of the rules, it was left on the Speaker's Indiana. table, and the question went over to the next session of the Forty-third Congress. In February, 1875, Senator Edmunds reported back the bill from the committee on the judiciary. Mr. Thurman moved two amendments. which were successively rejected, the first to defeat the provise that a citizen shall not be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in the court of any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; the second, to change the penalty of violation of the act from a forfeiture of \$500 to the person aggrieved to a sum ranging from 1 cent upward to the amount named. The bill passed, Mr. Thurman voting no, and was approved by President

Grant, March 1, 1875. The bill to prevent intimidation or obstruction at elections came up in the Senate June 23. 1876. Pending its consideration, Mr. Thurman moved to strike from the second section in the first line the words "person or." This trifling amendment would have exempted any person. not an officer of the United States or of any State, from penalty of conviction of misdemeanor for "denying or abridging to any citizen of the United States entitled, by the laws of the State in which he resided, or by the Constitution or laws of the United States, to vote at any election, the right and opportunity so to vote by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The amendment was disagreed to, and the bill passed, Mr. Thurman

voting no. In the first session of the Forty-first Congress the bill known upon its passage as the public credit act was reported from the committee on finance, March 9, 1869. In order to remove all doubts as to the purpose of the government to discharge all just obligations to the public credit it solemnly bledged the faith of the United States to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold of silver. Mr. Thurman moved to amend by adding the proviso that nothing contained in the bill "should apply to the obligations commonly called five-twenty bonds." This amendment was rejected, and the bill passed as it came from the House, Mr.

Thurman voting no. In the second session of the Forty-third Congress the resumption act came up for final action, Dec. 22, 1884. It was passed by a vote of while no quarantine is established, every reasonable precaution is taken, and travelers On June 13, 1878, Senator Voorhees offered as a While no quarantine is established, every reasonable precaution is taken, and travelers On June 13, 1878, Senator Voorhees offered as a ble. Price 50c at druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. substitute for the report of the finance commit-

tee a resolution repealing the resumption act, and the vote of Mr. Thurman is recorded in

support of this resolution. When the bill for the remonetization of the standard silver dollar came up in the Senate, in February, 1878, Mr. Eaton moved to amend by amendment was rejected, Mr. Thurman voting no. He is on record, also, against Mr. Blaine's amendment to make the number of grains 425. voted for the bill and for its passage over the President's veto. Upon the concurrent resolu-tion submitted by Mr. Matthews, that all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued by the acts of 1870 and 1875 are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government, in silver dollars of 4121 grains, Mr. Thurman voted yes Jan. 16, 1878, and against all limiting amendments. In the Ohio State Democratic platform of 1876, upon which Mr. Thurman rested content, it was resolved "that public policy and sense of common justice require that silver issued by the government should be a legal tender in payment of all debts. public or private, and that we demand the unconditional repeal of the so-called silver act, so far as the same limits the amount for which said silver coin shall be a legal tender."

The same platform declared for an immediate and unconditional repeal of the Republican resumption law, and for a tariff for revenue only. This last article of faith was the repetition of the declaration in the platform of 1875, demanding 'a tariff for the sole purpose of revenue. This platform further announced that the contraction of the currency by the Republican party with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment had already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatened general bankruptcy. It is demanded that this policy be abandoned, and "that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade." This is not a record which can be wiped away with a bandana.

Voorhees as a Prophet.

Huntington Herald.

Senator Voorhees has for the third time in his political history addressed the people of Huntington upon political topics. In the sixties he was here to tell us what a "failure" the war for the preservation of the Union was, and to advise the people of the worthless character of the greenbacks-a bushel of which would soon be required to purchase a bushel of potatoes! In 1878 his theme was the desolation and ruin which would follow the resumption of specie payments if John Sherman's measures were inforced. Wednesday, Mr. Voorhees was here to predict further calamities which are to follow if the principles of protection to American labor and American industries are adhered to by the national government. Mr. Voorhees is a prophet of evil whose predictions, fortunately for the country, never come true.

Remarkable Speeches.

Chicago Journal. General Harrison's speeches read better and better as they become more numerous. The full fruit of his mind is an improvement on its first production, and his addresses cover an extent and variety of public questions that are wonderful to contemplate.

Cincinnati Rate Reduced-Until the Centennial closes the "Old Reliable" C., H. & D. will sell round-trip tickets, good six days and including admission to Centennial, at

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NO CHANGE OF CARS TO KANSAS CITY. Tuesday, Sept 25, the I., D. & W. railway will run a special reclining-chair car through to Kansas City, leaving Indianapolis at 3:51 P. M. on the Kaneas City fast limited express, and arriving at Kansas City at 9:20 next morning. Chairs are free to all persons holding harvest excursion tickets. Seats reserved at L, D. & W. ticket office, 99 South Illinois street. H. A. CHERRIER, City Ticket Agent.

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Advice to Mothers: Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It reheves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It scothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

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